THE CITY ELECTION.

EFFORTS OF THE RING TO DEFEAT THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The Pretexts of Protest-The Application to Judge Graham in Behalf of Pillsbury-The Writ of Mandamus Granted-Its Service Upon the Alder-

The result of the election of the 2d of August was a stunning blow to the Pillsbury clique. They had expected to carry the day by threat and bribe, and by appealing to the prejudices of the colored people. But the spirit of fairplay and honesty was around. The Republicans, white and colored, marched shoulder to shoulder into their quondam opponents, and the whole Riff-Raff ticket was handsomely defeated by a majority of nearly eight hundred votes. For some time the Pillsburyites were paralyzed. Their own organ frankly admitted that the election was fair in its conduct and decisive in its result. The unfaithful servants made ready to racate their snug seats on the first day of No. vember; and there was no thought or resistance until one of the boldest of the crew suggested that a protest might be patched up, which would engage the City Council, and cause the installation of General Wagener and his Aldermen to be postponed until after the meeting of the Legislature. With the help of the city police some material for a protest was gathered together, and the bulky document was handed in to the clerk of council. But there was no meeting of Council, in consequence I the absence from the city, or of the indisposition of several of the aldermen. The days were slipping by. Something must be done. Chief of Police Hendricks posted to Columbia, and on his return it was bruited abroad that Governor Scott, the man of many promises, was ready to declare martial law in Charleston and garrison the city with State militia. How much of this rumor was true, time will show. But this was not enough, and now Chief of Police Hendricks and Alderman Collins hurry again to Columbia and confer with their counsel, General Worthington, who inquired of Judge Melton whether he would hear an application for such a writ as the Pillsburyites required. Judge Melton respectfully declined, and on Thursday last General Worthington and "Judge" Hoge ran down to Orangeburg and presented to Judge Graham the following petition: THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON

COUNTY-IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

The State of South Carolina, on the relation of L. T. Gardiner, James A. Williams, Thomas H. Tillinghast, J. K. Ancrum, William Dart, and H. Bolden Pickenpack, vs. Michael . Collins, George I. Cunningham, W. R. H. Hampton, James F. Greene, Robert Howard, L. T. Potter, P. M. Thorne, L. F. Wall, E. P. Wall, William McKinlay, Thomas R. Small, Charles Voigt, Richard Holloway and J. D. Geddings, as the Acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, and Gilbert Pillsbury, as the Acting Mayor of the City of Charleston-Complaint for Writ of Mandamus.

To the Hon. R. F. Graham, Circuit Judge of the First Judicial Circuit of the said State: Your relators above named, complaining of the efendants above named, respectfully show unto

cond day of August, Anno Domini 1871, corporators and electors of the corporation of the city of Charleston; and that the defendants above named are the acting Mayor and the acting Board of

2. That, pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the said State, approved March 7, 1871, entitled "An act to determine the day of election of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston," an ele Mayor and Aldermen of the said city was, by proclamation of the said acting Mayor, offiered to be held on the first Wednesday, the same being the second day of August, A. D. 1871.

3. That, on the said second day of August, A. D. 1871, the polls were opened at the usual places of election in the several wards of said city, by persons who claimed to act, and did act, as man agers of said election; and that, at said several places of election, votes were cast by electors of said city, for persons to fill said offices of Mayor and Aldermen.

4. That, on the day ensuing the said day of election, the said persons acting as managers of said election met and proceeded to count the votes which had been cast at said election, and did transmit to the said Mayor their statement of the whole number of votes cast at the said election, and the whole number cast for each candi-

5. That the said Mayor did open the report o the said managers, and, by his proclamation dated the 8th day of August, A. D. 1871, did announce and publish that, as it appeared by the said report, John A. Wagener had received the largest number of votes for the office of Mayor. and that Bernard O'Neill and O. A. Bowen, in Ward No. 1; W. B. Smith and C. Michaels in Ward No. 2; Alva Gage, S. B. Garrett and John Kenny, in Ward No. 3: C. Volgt. E. F. Sweegan, G. A. Glover, A. S. Johnston and J. H. Taylor, in Ward No. 4: William Moran and F. Brown, in Ward No. 5: E. Garden and A. Simonds, in Ward No. 6; F. J. Peizer, in Ward No. 7, and C. B. Sigwald, in Ward No. 8, had received the largest number of votes for the offices of Aldermen of the said city.

6. Your relators further show unto your Honor the by the fifth section of an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 25th day of September, A. D. 1868, entitled "An act to provide for the elec-tion of officers of the incorporated cities and towns in the State of South Carolina." it is declared as follows: "The managers of elections shall decide contested cases, subject to the ultimate decision of the Board of Aldermen or Wardens when organized, except when the election of a majority of the persons vated for are contested, or the managers charged with illegal conduct, in which case the returns, together with the ballots, shall be examined, and the case investigated by the acting Board of Aldermen, who shall declare the election, and their decision shall be binding

7. That, immediately upon the announcement of the acting Mayor of the result of said election. as reported by the said managers, your relators and others, being corporators and electors of the said city, not being content with the election as thus reported and announced, and having, as they well believed, good and sufficient grounds for contesting the same, did cause to be drawn up their protest, in writing, against the said election, as thus reported, wherein, upon divers grounds and divers charges therein stated and set forth, these relators and others, being corporators and electors, did contest the election of the said John A. Wagener, and of all and singular the said persons above named, who were reported to have received the largest number of votes for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen; and, in their said protest, did charge the said managers with illegal conduct in divers particulars in the management of the said election-which protest, signed by your relators and by other corporators and electors of the said city, to the number of over three hundred, was submitted to the said acting Ma or, and, on the 6 h day of August 1871, was filed in the office of the clerk of the City

the acting Board of Aldermen. 8. That your relators have at all times since the submisson of their protest earnestly desired to have action taken thereupon by the said acting Board of Aldermen, and to have the opportu-

Cancil, to the end that it should be referred to

board the grounds upon which your relators contest the election of the said John A. Wagener as Mayor, and the elections of said persons above named as Aldermen, and to submit to said board the testimony upon which your relators base their charges of illegal conduct on the part of said managers in the management of the said election; that your relators have repeatedly brought the matter of their said protest to the attention of the acting Mayor, and to the attention of incividual members of the acting Board of Aldermen, and have urged that the said board should meet and take the said protest into consideration; and that, although more than two months have intervened since said protest was made, no meeting of said board has been held, and no opportunity has been given to your relators by said board to

9. Your relators further show unto your Honor that, as they are advised, the term of office of the acting Mayor and Board of Aldermen will now very soon expire, to wit: on the first day of November next; and your relators are now well as sured that the failure hitherto of the said acting board to meet has been, on the part of certain Aldermen of the board, of design; and that it is vet the purpose of said Aldermen, by persistently bsenting themselves from all meetings of the City Council, and of the Board of Aldermen, to prevent a quorum, and thus utterly to deny to the protest of your relators that consideration and action which your relators are by law entitled to claim that it shall receive.

10. Your relators further show unto your Hono that, as they are informed and believe, the said John A. Wagener, and the said Bernard O'Neill and others above named, who were reported by the said managers as having received the largest number of votes at said election for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen, will, on the first day of November next, claim to be inducted into the offices of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Charleston; and that the acting Mayor and the acting Board of Aldermen, or certain of them, iutend to surrender their said offices to the said John A. Wagener, as Mayor, and to the said Bernard O'Neill and others, as Aldermen, when they shall claim the same; and that, in disregard of the protest of your relators, and without an examination by the acting Foard of Aldermen of the returns of the said managers, and withou an investigation of the case made by your relators ontesting the said election, and of the charges of illegal conduct made by your relators against the said managers in their management of the said election, the said John A. Wagener, and the said Bernard O'Neill and others above named will be inducted into the said offices of Mayor and Alder-

11. And your relators say that, as corporators and electors of the said City of Charleston, they are aggrieved in the premises, and that they are ut remedy unless it be afforded by your Honor's writ of mandamus, which shall require and command the said acting Board of Aldermen to discharge and perform their duty in the prem-

Wherefore your relators pray :

First. That your Honor will grant to them your Honor's writ of mandamus, to be directed to the said acting Board of Aldermen of the said City of Charleston, requiring and commanding the said Board to meet at a time and place, by your Honor to be designated, then and there to receive and hear the protest of the relators wherein they contest the election of John A. Wagener as Mayor of the City of Charleston, and the election of Bernard O'Neill, O. A. Bowen and others, as Aldermen of the City of Charleston, and wherein the relators charge the managers of the election for Mayor and Aldermen, held in Charleston on the second day of August, A. D. 1871, with illegal conduct in the management of said elec-Acting Board of Aldermen to examine the returns of said managers and the ballots, and to investigate the case made by the relators, and to declare said election.

Second. That, pending the said examination and investigation, and until the said election shall be declared by the said Board of Aldermen the said acting Mayor and acting Board of Aldermen, be, by your Honor's order, required to rerain from surrendering their said off

H. BOLDEN PICKINPACK, S. T. GARDINER. JAMES A. WILLTAMS, THOS. H. TILLINGHAST, J. K. ANCRUM. WM. DART.

HOGE & WORTHINGTON. Of Counsel for Relators.

State of South Carolina, Charleston County. Before the undersigned personally appeared H Tokinpack, S. T. Gardiner, James A. Williams, Thomas H. Tillinghast, J. K. Ancrum and William Dart, who, being sworn, say the foregoing petition is true to their own knowledge, except as to those matters therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters they

believe it to be true. H. BOLDEN PICKINPACE. S. T. GARDINER, JAMES A. WILLIAMS, THOS H. TILLINGHAST. J. K. ANCRUM, WILLIAM DART.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 17th October, A. D. 1871, A. C. RICHMOND, C. G. S. and C. P.

It will be observed that the relators are wholy unknown to fame. Who are Williams and Tillinghast and Pickinpack? To us, at all events, they are utterly unknown. In these matters, however, one tool is as handy as another. After hearing the petition, Judge Graham granted the following alternative mandamin :

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY-IN THE COMMON PLEAS. The State of South Carolina, on the relation of L T. Gardiner, James A. Williams, Thomas H. Til linghast, J. K. Ancram, William Dart and H. Bolden Pickenpack, vs. Michael H. Collins,

George I. Cunningham, W. R. H. Hampton James F. Greene, Robert Howard, L. T. Potter, P. M. Thorn, L. F. Wall, E. P. Wall, William McKinlay, Thomas R. Small, Charles Volgt, Richard Holloway and J. D. Geddings, as the Acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, and Gilbert Pillsbury, as the Acting Mayor of the City of Charleston-Complaint for Writ o Mandamus.

The State of South Carolina.

To Michael H. Collins, George I. Cunningham. W. R. H. Hampton, James F. Greene, Ropert How ard, L. T. Potter, P. M. Thorn, L. F. Wall, E. P. Wall, William McKirlay, Thomas R. Small Charles Voigt, Richard Holloway and J. D. Geddings, as the Acting Board of Aldermen of the

City of Charleston. Whereas, L. T. Gardiner, James A. Williams Thomas N. Tillinghast, J. K. Ancrum, William Dart and H. Bolden Pickinpack, as corporators and electors of the City of Charleston, by their

complaint, as relators, allege: 1. That they are corporators and electors of the City of Charleston, and that the defendants above named are the acting Board of Aldermen of the said City of Charleston.

2. That, as provided by law, an election was or dered to be held on the second day of August, 1871, for the offices of Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of Charleston.

3. That, on the said second day of August, 1871. the said election was held by persons who acted as managers thereof.

4. That the said managers met on the day ensuing the said election, and proceeded to count the votes cast at said election, and did transmit tothe arting Mayor of the said city their returns of the number of votes ca t at the said election,

and of the number cast for each candidate. 5. That the said Mayor did open the said returns, and did announce, by proclamation, that, as it appeared by said returns, John A. Wagener had received the largest number of votes for the

nity afforded to your relators to present to said | office of Mayor, and that Bernard O'Neill, O. A. Bowen, W. B. Smith, C. Michaels, Alva Gage, S. B. Garrett, John Kenny, C. Voigt, E. F. Sweegan, G. A. Glover, A. S. Johnston, J. H. Taylor, William Moran, F. Brown, E. Garden, A. Simonds, F. J. Pelzer and C. B. Sigwald, had received the larges

6. That upon the announcement by the Mayor of the result of said election, as reported by the managers thereof, the said relators, with other conorat rs and electors of said city, did on the 6th of August, 1871, file in the office of the clerk of the City Council, their protest against the said election, wherein they did contest the election of the said John A. Wagener to the office of Mayor o said city, and did contest the election of the said Bernard O'Neill, O. A. Bowen, W. B. Smith, C. Michaels, Alva Gage, S. B. Garrett, John Kenny C. Volgt, E. F. Sweegan, G. A. Glover, A. S. John ston, J. H. Taylor, William Moran, F. Brown, E. Garden, A. Simonds, F. J. Pelzer and C. B. Sigwald, to the offices of Aldermen of said city, and wherein they did charge the managers of said election with illegal conduct in the management

7. That, as provided by law, it is made the duty of the acting Board of Aldermen, when the election of a majority of persons voted for at such election is contested, or the managers are charged with illegal conduct, to examine the returns of the managers, together with the ballots, and to investigate the case and to declare the election. 8. That the relators have desired to have the

case of said protest investigated by the said acting Board of Aldermen ; and that, aithough two months have intervened since said protest was filed, said board have not investigated the case. 9. That the term of effice of the said acting Board of Aldermen will expire on the first of November next : and that certain of said Aldermen

absent themselves from all meetings of said

board, with design to prevent a quorum, and to

deny to the relators the investigation of the said 10. And that the said relators are aggrieved in the premises.

Of all which we are informed by the complain of the said relators. Now, therefore, we, being willing that fall and

speedy justice be done in this behalf to them, the ald relators, do command you, the said acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston : That on Wednesday, the 25th day of October nstant, you do meet in the Council Chamber, in Charleston, at two o'clock, P. M., and that you

then and there hear and entertain the protest of the said relators, wherein they contest the election of John A. Wazener to the office of Mayor of sale city, and the election of said Bernard O'Neill, O. A. Bowen, W. B. Smith, C. Michaels, Alva Gage, S. B. Garrett, John Kenny, C. Volgt, E. F. Sweegan G. A. Glover, 4. S. Johnston, J. H. Taylor, Wm. doran, F. Brown, E. Garden, A. Simonde, F. J. Peizer and C. B. Sigwald, to the offices of Alder men of said city, and wherein they, the said rela tors, charge the managers of said election, held on the 2d day of August, 1871, with illegal conduct in the management thereof; and that you do ther and there examine the returns of the managers of said election, together with the ballots and investigate the case and secare the said

Or, that you do show cause to the contrary hereof before me at my chambers, at the courthouse in Orangeburg, on Saturday, the 28th day of Oc tober instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., less complaint shall again come to us by your default. And in what manner you sha'l have executed

inic our writ, make known to us at chambers, at Orangeburg, on the said Saturday, the 28th day of October aforesaid. And have you then and there By order of his Honor, R. F. Graham, circuit

udge of the Pirst Judicial Circuit of South Caroina, dated at Orangeburg, October 19, 1871. Witness, A. C. Richmond, Esq., clerk of the court of Common Pleas for Charleston County, at Charleston, the 21st day of October, Anno Dom-HOGE & WORTHINGTON, Counsel for Relators.

A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P.,

Charleston County. The two documents-the petition and the Hendricks-Collins clique. They know pertectwell that it will be next to impossible to obtain a business quorum of Council, as all the mandamuses in Christendom cannot give to unacclimated aldermen the power of being in two places at the same time. But what is wanted is delay. Of one thing, nevertheless the Ring may rest assured. Their actions have been known from the start, and the official representatives of the Mayor and Aldermen elect are ready to meet the plotters in the Council chamber and in the courts. Two or three men, remarkable only for their moral recklessness, will not be permitted to override the expressed will of the people, while there is law in the land and a just judge upon the bench. Nor will the Ring be able to goad this people into violent words or acts The reliance of the Mayor and Al dermen elect is not in Winchester rifles, but in the righteousness of their cause. Pillsbury will have no excuse for pleading for martial law in this city. We will obtain our rights by legal means-by peaceful agencies alone. So much we say for the conolation of the corrupt clique who hope that this people will abandon their moral stronghold, and come down into the plain where they would fruitlessly encounter all the ma chinery which Ku-Klux bills provide. The election was peacefully won, and in peace shall its fruit be enjoyed. All that we have to do is to remain quiet. Patience, firmness and self-control will again defeat the Ring, and give the people the victory.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

London, October 21.

Workmen on a strike at Lincoln drove off he police and attacked the masters and work

Napoleon has returned to Chiselhurst, He believes the present government to be weak and inadequate to the wants of France. It has transpired that the Gastlen Confer-ence agreed upon energetic measures for the suppression of the International Society. Italy refuses co-operation because its labor agitators oppose the international Society.

Paris, October 21.

While Prince Napoleon was on his way to Marseilles, as the train stopped at the town of Valence, people who had heard of the Prince's lourney gathered about the railway station and demanded his surrender into their hands. eing informed that he had travelled under the safe conduct of the government, they vented their hatred in hisses, yells and threats which followed the train until it had passed the limits of the town.

ROME, October 21.

The Cardinals advise the Pope to quit Rome to preserve his independence. The Pope has almost determined to depart when the Italian Parliament is convoked.

BERLIN, October 21. BERLIN, October 21.

A distinguished prelate, an emissary of the Pope, was referred by the Emperor William to Bismarck for an answer whether it would be allowable to hold the approaching conclave outside of Rome, in some town in France, for instance. Bismarck evaded a reply. The Emperor sent an autograph letter of sympathy to

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, October 21 The committee reported against representa tion of minorities, and changing the name from convention to council. All canons adopt d are to take effect the 1st of January. Afte the adjournment of the convention a commit tee reported against changes in the canor regarding intrusion of ministers into parishes other than the minister's, WHAT GOV. SCOTT SAYS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CHAMPION OF "WINCRESTER RIFLE LAW."

The Governor's Views of Grant's Proclamation-Two Ways of Looking at it-His Version of the Ku-Klux Stories-"A Clerical Error" Suspends Habeas Corpus in the Wrong County-The Tumble is New South Carolina Bonds-The Governor's Explanations About the State Finances, &c.

(From the New York Herald.) The country is at the present moment excited by the extraordinary proclamation of the President of the United States, which places several of the counties of South Carolina under martial law. No announcement of an insurrection has been published, and no evidence of a rebellion, such as ordinarily calls for the exercise of Executive power, have stirred the hearts of the people to a "white heat;" yet his Excellency, the Chief Magistrate. has seen fit to impose upon one of the Southern States a rule so rigorous and oppressive that even unoffending citizens are fleeing in terror from the law from which they should seek protection, leaving society disorganized, business unsettled, and the political status of the people more disorganized and unsatisfactory than it has been at any time since the close of the war. In view of this condition of things, one of the representatives of the Herald yesterday called upon Governor R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, who was temporarily sojourning in the metropolis, and explaining the object of his visit, received the following information concerning the condition of affairs in the Palmetto State:

"I presume, Governor, that you are here in connection with matters referring to the recent declaration of martial law in South

Carolina?"
"By no means," answered the Governor.
"By no means," whiting New York is to "My sole object in visiting New York is to make certain arrangements concerning the finances of the State, which, for unaccountable reasons, are at the present moment at an untercessarily low ebb."

"But you are aware, Governor, that THE PUBLIC ARE MUCH EXCITED

with reference to the late proclamation, and as ambassador of the Herald I should be glad as ampassagor of the Heraid I should be glad to have your views on the subject of martial law, its causes and necessity in your State." "I must correct you there," replied the Gov-ernor; "martial law has not been declared. ernor; "martial law has not been declared. The purpose of the proclamation of President Grant is simply to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, which will enable the United States authorities to make arrests and detain suspected parties without the interference of the

But is there a necessity for this ?" "I am compelled to answer your question both affirmatively and negatively. From a public standpoint I would say-yes; from my own I would say no. I am a firm believer in the civil law. As an American and a Republican, I prefer that its powers shall be first expected before the general government intercan, I prefer that its powers shall be first exhausted before the general government interferes; but in the case of Squth Carolina such a course has not been practicable. Our judges have certainly endewored to do their duty, but in the upper counties—those embraced in the President's proclamation—the juries have been chiefly so composed that it a Ku-Klux were put on trial and his guilt were clearly proved there would be either a mis-trial or a verdict of not guilty. Besides, were I to attempt to enforce public order with the means at my command I should only add fuel to the flames. The militials composed mainly of colored citizens, who are officered by colored men, sud to employ these in the work of patrolling the country or in arresting suspected white men would oresite.

AN ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE RACES which would be universally deplored." "Does such a difference of opinion exist as might under slight provocation result in blood-

"Undoubtedly. Yet it is under the control of the influential men of every county in the State. There is scarcely a publicist of any note whatever—and you must remember that all the leading citizens have more or less oc-cupled public positions—who might not with a slight effort have prevented three-fifths if not more of the outrages that have been perpetrated. By keeping slient or by seeming to yield to public sentiment, they have been accredited with a certain degree of sympathy in the results that have followed, and the conseuence is that these gentlemen are suspected actual affiliation with the lawless combina-

"But is the organization so widely diffused?"
"But is the organization so widely diffused?"
"My dear sir," replied the Governor, with
empressement, "it embraces those who claim mpressement, "It embraces the Carolina, and, o be the best citizens of South Carolina, and, f the papers are to be believed, their identi-

FIXED BY THEIR OWN CONFESSION. 'Please mention some of their names."

That I cannot do; but they are known to the government agents and spies who for sev-eral months have been employed in the disarfected counties, and I presume that the ar-rests now taking place are based on the information thus obtained."

"But, Governor, do you think it was necessary to resort to martial law to effect this re-"Well, I can scarcely see how, after month

of patient waiting for peace on the part of the authorities, the people could expect anything less than martial law. Revolution or rebellion, in one form or another, has been going on, in one section or another, throughout the South ever since the war. At first it was believed that inconsiderate and hasty young men were the cause of disquietude; that the rude habits of army life had engendered a disposition to perpetuate strife; and for one I was disposed to gloss over and bear kindly with these manifestations of passion, believing that they would be cured by time, or be controlled by the older and more sagacious members of the community. Instead of that, however, I found that the serious and matured gentlemen, to whom I looked for counsel, not only uterly failed, if they even attempted to secure u better condition of affairs, but they content-ed themselves with mere apologies for public misdemeanors which in any other condition of society would have demanded severe punish-

ment."
"Therefore, Governor, you asked "e President to issue the proclamation?"

GOVERNOR SCOTT OPPOSED TO MARTIAL LAW. "No, sir ; do not misunderstand me. I am opposed to martial law. I did not ask for it; and yet, since the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended, while some innocent parties may suffer, I believe the result will in the end be beneficial. Power well applied is always effective. It secures peace peace brings content, and in the train of con tent follows prosperity. No little demoraliza-tion in the labor system exists throughout that portion of South Carolina in which the Ku-Kiux have been rampant, and the blotting out of this element of disorder will have the thiest influence in every department of a social, political, commercial and domes

tic."
"These are mere generalities, Governor; come down to the facts. To be frank with you, fewer outrages have been reported during the last three or four months than at any time since the war. Why then this late action?"
"True," answered his Excellency, "there have you murders to record, but whip.

"True," answered his Excellency, "there may have been no murders to record, but whippings and similar outrages have been practiced on obnoxious men in different communities almost nightly, until, yielding to the pressure of solicitation, the President dispatched his attorney general, Mr. Akerman, to South Carolina to investigate the condition of affairs personally. He went there, and after consultation with both the victims and the perpetrators of outrages, he saw cause to advise the course which has been taken. Doubtless the course which has been taken. Doubtless the report of the Congressional investigating committee has also had much to do in bringing about the present situation; for the evidence taken by those gentlemen, I am information to the present of the present course. ed by them, was of the most convincing char-

IS IT A POLITICAL MOVE ?

"Do you not think there is a political com "Do you not think there is a political com-bination behind all this movement, and that the local politicians in the State have persist-ently forced the subject upon the Federal au-thorities until the latter have yielded simply

as a matter of grace, or possibly to secure a full Republican delegation from South Carolina to the next mational convention, or otherwise affect the national sentiment?"

"Frankly, I do not believe the action of the Executive has been prompted by either of the motives you have suggested. Disorder has existed in South Carolina for months. Civil and military authority have failed to repress it in the ordinary way, and at last the general government. with its strong arm, has interposed. That is the long and short of the posed. That is the long and short of the

story."
"But is the insurrection so broadcast as is indicated by the proclamation? Does it extend to all of the counties named?" A MISTAKE IN THE BILL.

"Well, curlously enough, the worst Ku-Klux county in the Stage—that of Union—where it may be said the head centre exists, has been omitted from the proclamation, while one of the most quiet counties in the State—that of Marion—has been embraced. I presume it was a clerical error. Yet it will work hardship, I fear, to unoffeeding persons. As to the widespread sympathy in the objects of the organization, you can go to scarcely a white family in the State who do not secretly say "amen" to the achievements which find their way to the public ear. I am free to confess, however, that public sentiment spoken pubhowever, that public sentiment spoken pub-licly denounces the Ku-Klux.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE KU-KLUXS.

"But have the Ku-Klux no vindication, Governor ?"

"Well, they claim to be a vigilance committee, and to apply punishment only where it is deserved. If they find an official who has been plundering the people they generally kill him or drive him from the State. If they find an ignorant colored man holding office or using his influence in local politics contrary to their ideas of peace, they warn him to resign, and in the event of his refusal to do so, follow it up with more peremptory and torcible meas-ures. Not all of the ourrages of the State, however, should be ascribed to this organiza-tion, for many of its members are men of too much character to demean themselves by perperating the crimes of robbery and arson. You may think this somewhat anomalous, yet it is somewhat nevertheless true; and it is because of this curious distraction between what the native whites regard as the good and bad traits of humanity that the Ku-Kiux have that ympathy of the community to which I have before alluded."

"Are troops being sent to any portion of the

State for the purpose of enforcing the procla-

"Oh, yes. Several companies are already distributed through South Carolina, and others will probably go forward should their services be required. Arrests are taking place and every effort is being put forth to make an example, and so forever end these lawless organizations. Possibly innocent men will suffer with the guilty. This would be a misfortune, but the end attained will undoubtedly satisfy the country, because neace will be perfortune, but the end attained will undoubtedly satisfy the country, because peace will be permanently secured. As I said before, however, I am not justifying the procedure. I regret its necessity, and prefer that General Grant should not have adopted the policy which he has seen fit to pursue. All that I have done is simply to request the presence of troops, because, if not so aided, I could not have maintained the civil law. A colored militia cannot cone with the hold of trained veterans. maintained the civil law. A colored milital cannot cope with the body of trained veterans who are to be found among the citizens of every Southern State."

"What, then, are your final conclusions on

"What, then, are your final conclusions on this subject, Governor?"
"Simply that the bayonet will bring the disaffected people to their senses, while the leading public men will be forced to use the influence they have heretofore withheld in promoting peace and impressing the necessity of harmony among all classes, ranks and conditions. There is no question that we need improvement in South Carolina. A vast amount of ignorance prevails. Persons occupy positions ignorance prevails. Persons occupy position ignorance prevails. Persons occupy positions who are utterly incompetent to fill them, and no doubt dishonest practices on the part officeholders have enraged the impoverished people, but the ballot-box and not the whip ping post is the place to rectily these wrongs. THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF SOUTH CAROLINA

scribe had anything to do with the present de preciated condition of South Carolina bonds, or have other causes been at work?"

"The best answer to that question is a review

of the situation since the war. Three years ago the State had no credit whatever in this market, because of existing prejudices. Her bonds were not on the stock board, and had not been for many years, and with nine per cent. past due interest on them were peddled about the streets by brokers at from thirty-five to forty cents on the dollar. When the specia session of the Legislature convened in 1868 new tax bill was passed, based on the value tion of all real and personal property, and to carry this into effect a year was required There was no money in the treasury excep what were called "bilis receivable," which hat been issued by the State authorities in 1861 and these were worth only sixty cents on th dollar. The new bonds issued by the Republ can Legislature were denounced by the oppo sition press as bayonet and scalawag bonds and threats of repudiation were freely made The amount issued was \$1,500,000. Mr. H. H Kimpton was appointed the agent of the State in New York, and, under his administration, in spite of the adverse influence brought to bear they steadily appreciated in value until reached the price of eighty-five cents. State agent was thus enabled by hypotheca-tion during that year to advance to the State over a million of dollars, which were repaid on the receipt of the taxes. The old bonds were then firm at ninety-fire, and had the people of the State sustained the finances, there is no reason why the prices of both the new and old bonds should not have remained at that figure

THE INTRREST has been regularly paid—as promptly, indeed, as that of the United States Government, and will be promptly paid in future, since it requires only ordinary financial ability to make the necessary arrangements for this purpose. THE PRESENT DECLINE

of the bonds is due to various causes. First there is a general distrust of Southern securi ties, because of the fallure of several of the States to pay their interest, and the unnecessary increase of their public debt, especially in Louislana and Georgia. The failure of the State of Alabama to promptly meet its interest in connection with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, has also had an unwholesome effect on the market. The resolutions passed by the Charleston Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade were construed to mean repu diation, and the credit of the State was thus assailed and suffered. Some of the very parties interested in that movement were, through their agents, selling bonds short, and subsequently realized handsomely from their opera-tions. A large amount was thus thrown upon the market and a decline resulted. payers' Convention caused a sudden revival in payers' Convention caused a sudden revival in the price and a renewal of confidence, but the attack on the sterling loan bill, which was in-tended to absorb—not increase—the State debt, produced a corresponding want of faith, and the bonds commenced to depreciate. Since then holders unable to carry their bonds have been collided to sell, and thus probable have been obliged to sell, and thus probably half a million of dollars have been put on the market within sixty days. That, in my opinion, is the chief cause of the present de-"That is rather a disconsolate view of the

situation, Governor. Is there any

BRIGHT SIDE TO THE PICTURE ?" "Most assuredly. Our old bonds cannots be bought to-day for less than eighty-fixe cents. They are in the hands of permanent investors, And as soon as the new bonds are similarly situated the same condition of things will atach to them, because there is no reason for any distinction between the two class any distinction between the group on, as the process of absorption is daily going on, as the present low prices are inducing large purchases for private cash boxes. The best national and savings banks hold the new bonds as lavestments, while the insurance companies dovestments, while the insurance companies do ing business in South Carolina have deposited with the comptroller-general of that State, in accordance with law, upwards of twelve hun-dred thousand dollars. The private capitalists of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York likewise hold these bonds as ermanent investments. Under these circum-

THE BONDS ARE RIDICULOUSLY LOW The taxable property of the State is \$183, 000.000, and such are the internal resources o the State, the average annual excellence of the cotton crop and the value of the new phos-phate deposits, that the assessed valuation of property in South Carolina will in a very few years be at least \$200,000,000. All that we need is economy in government, a diminution of offices and a more intelligent administration

The receipts at all of the ports for the week were 82,538 bales against 64,097 last week, 46,044 the previous week, and 34,073 three weeks since. The total receipts since September have been 268,874 bales against 351,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year; showing a decrease since September 1st, this year, of 82,216 bales. The exports from all of year, of 82.216 bales. The exports from all of the ports for the week have been 33,992 bales against 39,976 for the same week last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year amount to 114,075 bales against 113,477 for the same time last year. The present stock, as compared with that of last year, is as follows:

33,000 360,000

The weather at the South during the week was favorable for picking, and considerable progress was made in gathering the crop.

THE POLYGAMY TRIALS.

The polygamy trials are progressing. The Mormons plead that they had no intention of committing crime in plurality of marriages, and that such intention is essential to convic-

tion. They could not be guilty of adultery, be-cause they married according to the usages of the Mormon Church. A number of additional arrests for lasciviousness have been made. SALT LAKE, October 22 The verdict in Hawkins's case, charged with adultery, is guilty. The penalty is from three to twenty years' imprisonment. This is considered a test case, and virtually places every polygamist at the mercy of the first wife, who, under the act, is the only person who can proceed events thin

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, October 22. The bank statement shows in the loans a de crease of nearly ten millions, in specie an increase of nearly a million, in deposits a decrease of over eleven and a quarter millions, and in legal tender a decrease of over three-quarters million of dollars.

THE WEATHER THIS DAY.

WASHINGTON, October 22. The barometer will probably continue to fall on Monday throughout the Atlantic States, and threatening weather extend from the Blue Ridge westward. Westerly winds, possibly with rain, are probable from Lower Florids to North Carolina, and partially cloudy and warm weather in the Middle and Eastern States, with prayilling westerly winds from New Eng. with prevailing westerly winds from New England to Wisconsin.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.-4.47 P. M.,

n	Place of Observation.	meter	hermometer	Wind of	oroe of Wind	weather
	Augusta	30 21	76	E	Gentle.	Fair.
-	Baltimore	30.17		sw	Light.	Fair.
of I	B0850D		67		Gentle.	Fair.
8	Buffalo, N. Y		02	W NE	Brisk.	Fair. Clear.
d	Charleston	29.1	70	W	Gentle.	Fair.
ot	Cheyenne, W. T			sw	Brisk.	Clear.
d	Cincinnati	30.17		sw	Gentle.	Thr'ng
١.١	Uleveland			sw	Fresh.	Bazy.
"	Corinne, Utah	29.68	69	SW	Gentle.	Hazy.
.	Detroit	89.91	18	SW	Gentle.	Smok
- 1	undianapons	29.97	80	E	Fresh.	Cl'g u
-	Key West, Fla Enoxville, Tenn.	30.18		SW	Gentle.	Fair.
.	Lake City, Fla		82		Fresh.	Fair.
,	Memphis, Tenn	30.05	77		Fresh.	Fair.
_1	Milwaukee, Wis,			s₩	Brisk.	Clear.
W	Mobile	30.12	79		Gentle.	Fair.
8	Nashville	30.15	77		Gentle.	Fair.
is	New London, Ct.	30.04		sw	Fresh.	Pair.
r	New Orleans	30.12	81		Gentle.	Fair.
d	New York		66		Fresh.	Hazy. Clear.
r	Omaha, Neb	29.81 29.87	75 68	S W	Brisk. Brisk.	Fair.
d	Oswego, N. Y Philadelphia			sw	Gentle.	Fair.
e	Pittaburg, Pa	30.15		W	Fresh.	Fair.
al	Portland, Me		58	sw	Fresh.	Fair.
8	Rochester, N. Y.	29.87	69	W	Brisk.	Fair.
l-	San Francisco	29.98		W	Fresh.	Cloudy
0	Savannah	30.22	75		Light.	Fair.
i.	St. Louis	29.90	71		Gentle.	Fair.
t	Toledo, O			SW	Fresh.	Hazy.
d	Washington, DC.			Calm.		Clear.
1.	Wilmington, N C.	30.27		SE	Gentle.	Fair.
e	Norfolk	30.21	71	SW	Gentle.	Fair. Smoky
1-	Lynchburg	30.19				Cloud
0-	Cape May	30.19			Fresh.	Clear.
s,	Mt. Washington.	29.96		NW	Gentle.	Fair.
0-	Mt. Washington. NOTE.—The We	30.00 30.19 29.96	64 38	-		1

NOTE.—The weather report dated 7.47 o'clock, this morning, will be posted in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at 10 Ciclock a. M., and together with the weather chart, may (by the courtesy of the Chamber) be examined by shipmasters at any time during the day.

Inneral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND consintances of Mr. and Mrs. WEDDENGER are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. WEDDENGER, from the residence of Mrs. Anna Laibai, in Line-street, one door from Nassau-street, at 4 o'clock, THIS AFTERNOON. oct23-*

THE FRIENDS AND ACQUAINT-ANCES of Mr. and Mrs JOHN MARCO are respect fully invited to attend the Funeral of the latter. from her late residence, King street, two doors from Mary street, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, without further invitation .

> Obitnarp. In Memoriam.

HOSEGOOD.—One year has passed since Thos. HOSEGOOD, a promising and beloved youth, was taken from a dear family circle by the ruth-

ess hand of death. Being a seafaring person, and engaged in the coasting trade, he contracted country fever, of which he died very suddenly October 23, 1870, aged sixteen years, eight months and fifteen days.
Although his father and mother were both absent from home, he did not suffer from want of attention—all that a faithful, devoted

want of attention—all that a faithful, devoted sister and kind friends could do was done. The summons came, and must be obeyed. He has gone ere his young heart had been blighted by sin and sorrow, and has been transported to a happier clime. He was a member of Trinity Church Sunday School, and took much interest in gathering in new scholars to the school, and in distributing tracts to the seamen in port, and especially in getting the latter to attend church.

A few months prev ous to his death he gave his heart to Jesus and his name to the church. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Special Notices.

WE SHOULD NOT SUFFER FROM Cough, which a few doses of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL will cure. Time, comfort, health, are oct20-fmw3D&W all saved by it. DISINFECTANTS.—THOSE IN

ant of DISINFECTANTS will find a full assortment at the Drug Store of Dr. II. BAER, in Meet ing street. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

t the next Session of the General Assembly of the tite of South Carolina, application will be made for a revival of the Charter or Act to incorporate the RELIEF LOAN ASSOCIATION. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

SUPERB HAIR DYE is the best in the world-perectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not stain the skin, but leaves the hair clean, soft and beautiful. The only Safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Drug-gists. Factory No. 16 Bond street, New York. jan23-mwflyr Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the Steamer is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on the wharf at consignees' risk. MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP GEORGIA, from New York, are hereby otified that she is discharging cargo at Pier No. Union Wharves. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent. oct23-1

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, from Philadelphia, are notified hat she is discharging cargo at Brown's Wharf, All Goods not removed by sunset To-DAY will be stored at expense and risk of Consignees. WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent

OFFICE CHIEF CLERK OF MAR-ETS, CHARLESTON, S. C., OCTOBER 23, 1871. Estimates, with security, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th instant for enclosing the arches on the north side of the Market, with Sliding Shutters, from Meeting to Church streets. Plans and specifications to be seen with the Clerk of Markets.

WILLIAM KIRKWOOD, oct23-6

Chief Ulerk. THE HISTORICAL LIBRARY ssociation will celebrate their fourth ANNIVER-SARY at Emanuel's Church, Calhoun-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, 23d instant, at half-past T A LECTURE will be delivered before them by Colonel MARTIN R. DELANEY.

SUBJECT .- The Advent of the African Race on he American continent. N. B .- A collection will be taken up at the close J. R. MORGAN, of the exercises.

Secretary. THE CHARLESTON CHARITA-BLE ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

FREE SCHOOL FUND .- OFFICAL RAFFLEB NUMBERS. CLASS No. 182-MORNING.

1-18-43-48-33-37-21-70-68-28-13-65 As witness our hand at Columbia this 21st day of FENN PECK. October, 1871. JAMES GILLILAND,

Sworn Commiss UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT .- By an Order of the Hon. GEO. S. BRYAN, United States District Judge, the hearing

fall petitions and motions in Bankruptcy, or of

the general business of the District Court is postponed until the first Monday of November next. DANL. HORLBECK, Clerk. SHAVING SALOON .- MR. J. H. WEIGHMAN will superintend the business lately onducted by Mr. LOMBARDO, and will be leased to see his friends and the patrons of the establishment, at the Old Stand, in Market street,

ALL CREDITORS OF THE LATE ABRAHAM B. JARVIS are hereby required to present their claims, duly attested; and those indebted will please make payment to

where ho pains will be spared to please.

CHARLES KERRISON, JR., Administrator, No. 249 King street. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of THOS. R. WARING, dece ed, will present the same properly attested, and

those indebted will make payment to JOHN D. ALEXANDER, No. 16 Broad street. ANNA D. WARING,

Executrix THE STATE OF SOUTH CARO-LINA, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON-COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- GEORGE L. HOLMES and ALEXANDER MACBETH, Agents, Copartners in trade, under the name and style of HOLMES & MACBETH, Piaintiffs, against LOUIS McLAIN, Defendant. Copy summons for money demand. Complaint not served.

To LOUIS McLAIN. Defendant in this action: You are hereby summoned and required to auin the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for the said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their omce. No. 14 Broad street, Charleston, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fall to answer this complaint within the time aforesaid; the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from the tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and costs.

10th, 1571. WHALEY & MINOTT,

[L 8] Plaint.ffs' Attorneys. A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. P. To LOUIS McLAIN: Take notice, that the

Dated Charleston, South Carolina, October

ommons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Charleston County, on the twelfth day of October, 1871. WHALEY & MINOTT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

CHARLESTON COLLEGE, JULY 1871.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, the following regulation was adopted: the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, who shall be authorized to consuit with the Faculty of the College and take proper steps to present the names of such gentlemen who shall be deemed qualified to fill the Professorship of Classical Literature, recently vacated by Rev. Mr. Miles, and report at the anniversary meeting of the trustees in October next, viz: on the Monday preceding the third Wednesday.

MR. ALONZO WHITE,
MR. W. A. PRINGLE,
MR. WM. RAVENEL.
MR. WM. RAVENEL.

N. B.-Persons desicous of filling the above named Professorship will please confer with the ommittee. augl4-mf SPECIAL NOTICE.—SOUTH CARO-LINA RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S.

., OCTOBER 11, 1871.—The following Fairs will mmence on the dates mentioned below: Atlanta.....October 16 Macon.....October 23 Orangeburg.....October 24 Augusta.....October 31 Columbia......November 6

All Freight shipped over this Road for the above Fairs will be returned PREE, upon the Certificates of the Secretaries that they were on exhibition. Return Tickets for ONE FARE Will be sold to visitors, commencing sale three days before the date of each Fair, and good for fifteen days.

Superintendent G. S. F. Line. S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

ON MARRIAGE. Happy relief for Young Men from the effects

of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cure 1. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatnent. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in scaled envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

HABIT, IF NOT NECESSITY, make a Hair Dressing indispensable to many. The new "VIGOR," which Dr. AYER'S lanoratory issues, is one of the most delightful we have ever used. It restores not only the coor, out gloss and luxuriance to faded and gray hair.